

The Control of War Commodities

Garfield to Cut Hard Coal Prices For All Consumers

Will Fix Schedules of Profits To Be Allowed Retailers, He Says

To Inspect Contracts

Dealers Attempting Trickery Will Be Eliminated, Administrator Asserts

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Dr. Harry A. Garfield, appointed by the President yesterday as Coal Administrator, today announced that he would immediately take steps to reduce the price of anthracite coal to the consumer. The licensing system to be applied to mine owners and jobbers may be extended to retailers, Dr. Garfield stated. The Federal Trade Commission, he said, is already preparing a schedule of profits which the government will permit retailers to make. This schedule, which will vary for different sections of the country, on account of conditions, after being approved by the President and the coal administration, Dr. Garfield said, will be enforced with a firm hand. It is impossible to predict just how much of a reduction in prices the government's coal control programme will bring, Dr. Garfield said, but it is fairly certain that the reduction in the price of both anthracite and bituminous coal will be considerable. In the anthracite retail trade, he believes overhead charges can be reduced appreciably, with a resultant benefit to the consumer.

Contracts To Be Scrutinized

It was made plain by the coal administration that the closest scrutiny would be made of all existing coal contracts and those negotiated before September 1, when the President's price-fixing order becomes effective. Any attempt to thwart the government's fuel control programme through false sales will mean that the dealers guilty will be eliminated from the trade, it was stated. It is probable, it was said, that Dr. Garfield will organize governmental machinery to take over the entire coal output, so that in the event any one mine or group of mines fails to abide by the President's regulations the coal administration will be able to proceed against them.

The labor phases of the coal situation are considered potential danger spots. It was pointed out that if operators declined to pay current wages under the new prices serious labor disturbances might result. An effort will be made to meet this possibility through the negotiation of voluntary agreements between the operators and miners. Replying to dealers who predicted that the action of the President in fixing prices at the mine and regulating jobbers would not bring about any appreciable benefit to the public, Dr. Garfield said:

"If there is any one who thinks that the effort for reduction in prices is to be limited to the operator and jobber he is very much mistaken. I believe that a considerable reduction to the consumer can be made without undue hardship to the industry, and I shall endeavor to meet this possibility with all that is possible."

Must Meet Conditions

"We must adjust ourselves to the conditions faced, and reductions effected must extend all the way from the mine to the household. I believe this can be done without too great hardship to any operator, jobber or dealer, with the possible exception of those who are inefficient. In an emergency like this inefficiency cannot be tolerated in the way of the country's welfare. The coal administration as the agent of the government will not hesitate to take drastic action if that is considered necessary. One thing is certain—there will be no weakening of policy in the general campaign to accomplish the remedy in the food control bill will be ready to put any one of them which is applicable to the situation in force." "I believe," he continued, "that the big dealers and the efficient little dealers will be able to meet the conditions and realize a fair profit on their investments. These dealers will be supplied with the coal they need at the price which the government believes will make it possible for them to meet all conditions imposed."

"The public, I am firmly convinced, will get its coal at the scale thus fixed. The consumer will know the price and naturally will go to the coal dealer who have the supply and are willing to sell at the figures thus established."

Found Retail Coal Prices Here Fair

Federal Trade Commission Issues Report on the Situation

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The Federal Trade Commission made public today the report of its investigation of the retail coal situation in New York City, in which it found that, in general, New Yorkers had not been imposed upon by coal operators, distributors or retailers. It was stated that New York was receiving its full normal supply of coal and that most of the retailers were distributing it for a reasonable profit. The rates of retailers were classified as "extortionate" in only a few instances. The report taken up the charges laid before it that the operators were not sending enough coal to New York; that distributors were withholding it for profit; and that retailers were making a large margin. It finds that the coal is being distributed fairly, generally speaking, although there are exceptions to this rule.

the operators, the report says: "Reports were received from 57 of the 80 anthracite retailers in Manhattan and The Bronx, the yards of three of these being located in New Jersey, from which deliveries were made to consumers in New York City. The anthracite, with but few exceptions, have not discriminated against New York City. During the first five months of 1917 New York City retailers received 2,986,287 gross tons of anthracite, which was 16,484 tons more than was received during the corresponding period of 1916. The receipts during June, 1917, were 447,376 gross tons, which was 24 per cent greater than during June, 1916. During July, 1917, the receipts were 432,312 gross tons, which was 44 per cent greater than during July, 1916."

The eight railroad coal companies which sell out of New York City retailers shipped 315,567 gross tons of anthracite to them during July, 1917, as against 248,331 tons during July, 1916, an increase of 67,236 tons, or 27 per cent. "While the quantity of anthracite placed in the bins of consumers so far this season is greater than last year, the demand has not lessened. This is despite the fact that the production of anthracite has been increasing each month and it has been stated by several government agencies that there would not be a repetition of the high prices exacted last winter."

"The prevailing prices for white ash anthracite per net ton during July were \$7.70 for broken and egg sizes, \$7.85 for stone and chestnut sizes, \$8.60 for pea and \$6 for buckwheat. These prices were increased 10 cents on August 1, although some of the dealers in The Bronx raised their prices to \$8.25 for stone and chestnut sizes."

Local Dealers Pleased

By Wilson's Prices

While President Wilson has fixed the prices which may be charged by the producers, the heads of the various local coal companies point out that there is considerable leeway allowed the retailer by that very schedule. "It is a fair price," retailers purchasing their coal from the railroad coal companies which are allowed to charge as excess of 75 cents a ton because of their higher cost of operation will pay a correspondingly higher price than those who purchase from other producers."

Then, too, it is claimed that retailers who have not already contracted with the large producing companies may be forced to purchase from individuals, who will, of course, be justified in taking a fair profit for themselves. The large coal producing companies are satisfied with the schedule of prices fixed by the President, it is said. In discussing the President's proclamation, R. M. Bryan, Eastern manager of the Bituminous Coal Association, said that the government schedule was agreeable to his company.

Increase for Pea Coal

"The prices named in Washington," said Mr. Bryan, "do not vary from those set by the companies themselves, except in the case of pea coal. And for that we are to be allowed to charge 90 cents more a ton than we had ourselves scheduled. The President has allowed us \$4.80 a ton for egg, \$4.70 for pea. These prices, mind you, are at the mines."

E. E. Loomis, president of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, spoke similarly of the President's schedule. "It is gratifying to note the government's recognition," said Mr. Loomis, "of the benefits to the consumers by the operation of the mining industry in large units. I believe that the President's action will tend to stabilize retail prices. So far as our company is concerned, we will mine every ton of coal possible, and expect to break all our records for mining this year."

Hoover Planning To Regulate Meat

Goes to Chicago to Confer With Packers on Supervision System

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Early regulation of the meat industry was predicted here to-night, following the departure of Herbert Hoover, Food Administrator, for Chicago to confer with meat packers and with Federal Trade Commission representatives who are investigating packing methods. Government supervision of meat packing and distributing concerns, with the institution of a licensing system, it is said, may be the next move of the food administration after it has completed plans for the control of the wheat industry.

The Trade Commission has had its investigators in Chicago for several weeks, and it is believed to-night is about ready to make a report on its findings. Francis J. Heney, in charge of the legal end of the investigation, and Thomas R. Robertson, the commission's meat expert, went to Chicago early in the week.

While in Chicago Mr. Hoover will make an address to the editors of farm papers meeting there.

Maryland Tobacco Sets a Record Price

Foreign Buying Competition and Lack of Turkish Leaf Are Causes

BALTIMORE, Aug. 24.—The fine grade of Maryland leaf tobacco sold today at 30 cents a pound in the Baltimore market. This is a record price. Sharp competition between domestic and foreign buyers is given as the cause. Domestic tobacco companies have been active here this season, because of inability to get tobacco from countries on which they have drawn for the leaf which goes into cigarettes and smoking compounds. A buyer said to-day that the supply from Turkey and Egypt has been practically eliminated from domestic manufacture and the Maryland leaf has been used to fill this gap. Competitors with French and Dutch buyers who in the past have taken the Maryland crop have sent the price up. The crop is the largest in years.

Hogs Now Only \$18

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—The highest price paid for hogs to-day was \$18, a drop of \$2 from the record established last Tuesday. Half the loss occurred yesterday. On an average hogs to-day were 50 cents under yesterday. On the top packers simply declined to buy, and the recession followed.

Neutrals to Get Grain, but Must Aid the Belgians

Food Commission Releases Thirty Cargoes for Holland Under Condition

Sweden Sells Wheat

Turns Over Part of Purchases for Relief in Order to Get the Rye She Needs

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Belgians will get food quickly and neutrals will have some of their wants supplied, through an arrangement entered into to-day by the Food Commission and the governments of the neutral European countries.

It was decided to let thirty or more Dutch ships sail at once from an Atlantic port carrying grain owned by the Netherlands government on condition that the greater part of the cargoes shall be used for relief of the Belgians.

It was also announced that the Swedish mission has sold at cost 552,000 bushels of wheat in this country to the Belgian relief. The wheat was bought by the Swedish government last January, and has been held in elevators ever since. This will go forward immediately in ships to be secured by the Belgian Relief Commission, and will take the cargo space of several large freighters.

In return, the Swedish government will be allowed to ship 270,000 bushels of rye of the new American crop, which will be available in September or October. Negotiations between United States officials and representatives of the neutrals have been in progress for several weeks. Proposal was followed by counter proposal, until at one time it looked as if a working agreement was an impossibility.

Have Complete Statistics

The needs of all the European neutrals have been laid before the Food Commission and complete statistics furnished regarding supply, consumption, exports, imports, manufacture and per capita requirements.

Norway's case has been presented by the mission headed by Dr. Nansen, and complete accord has been reached. It is understood, regarding commodities to go forward to that country immediately.

Norway needs foodstuffs and has ships to barter. She is willing to devote 1,000,000 tons to the service of the United States if she can get food in return. It is understood that this offer in part has been accepted.

Would Barter Ships

One of the propositions made by Holland was to turn over to the use of the trade of the Entente Allies a large share of her merchant fleet on condition that the ships were not to be sent into the danger zone. Norway would let her ships go without any such proviso.

Holland maintained that it would be almost commercial suicide to risk her ships, as it might cut off her immense colonial trade. Chevalier van Rappard, the Netherlands Minister, presented the claims and needs of his country and negotiated until the proposition finally given him by Mr. Hoover was of such a nature that he advised the Netherlands government to accept it.

The agreement is understood to provide that one-third of the grain is for Holland's own use and the remainder for the Belgians.

It is understood also that the use of the ships will be given this country both by Norway and Holland for such trade as does not conflict with United States laws, thus releasing much American and Allied tonnage for the carrying of munitions and troops. Congress probably will be asked to make it legal for ships under a foreign flag but with American charter to engage in the coastwise trade.

The general understanding is that a certain amount of the old crop of wheat, with some fats, will be allowed to Switzerland and Denmark as well as to Norway, Sweden and Holland. In every case a promise is obtained from the neutrals that no buyers here furnished them under this agreement are to be reexported to countries with whom the Allies are at war.

Says U. S. Embargo Threatens Swedes

Starvation threatens thousands in Sweden if the plans for sending them small shipments of foodstuffs are not approved by this government, according to Carl Bruhn, a Swedish-American, of 132 Nassau street.

Mr. Bruhn has received reports from persons returning from Sweden. He says the situation has become much worse since the enforcement of the embargo. The people are greatly alarmed over the prospect of not being able to obtain the proper supply of food this winter, as their own crops are much below normal.

Mr. Bruhn proposes to have shipments made in twenty-pound packages, each containing twelve pounds of flour, three pounds of coffee and five pounds of sugar. Each package is to be sent to an individual in Sweden by a relative or friend in this country, under direct government supervision.

Mr. Bruhn has had several conferences with Julius Barnes, head of the United States Food Administration Office, at 42 Broadway. He has been advised to apply to the Federal Export Board at Washington, and is making every effort to have that board approve the plan and not deduct from the food allotted to neutrals under the embargo act the amount sent in this way.

Pittsburgh Foodstuffs Burn

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 24.—Fire in the packing house district to-night endangered large food supplies here. The fire spread through two blocks in the warehousing of the Hammond Packing Company. Three firemen and two watchmen were overcome. The downtown district is overhung by a heavy smoke pall.

Say Draft Menaces Crops Livestock Shippers See Danger to American Food Supply

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Resolutions calling for modifications in the interpretation and administration of the draft law were adopted at the annual meeting of the National Livestock Shippers' Protective League, which opened to-day at the stock yards. The resolutions were ordered by President Wilson following a report to the convention by W. R. Stubbs, former Governor of Kansas, in which it was said construction placed upon and the execution of the draft law were taking competitive measures from the farms of the country to an extent that threatened to curtail seriously the production of foodstuffs.

"The proposition that skilled farm labor be replaced by untrained men from the cities was tried by Great Britain with disastrous results," the report said. "We feel that the United States should not repeat this mistake."

Three Americans Appointed to Buy For Allies Here

Baruch, Lovett and Brookings Are Named as Purchasing Board

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Creation of an Allied Purchasing Commission, comprising three American officials, to handle all British, French and Russian government purchases in the United States, was announced to-day by Secretary McAdoo. The commission is to be headed by Bernard M. Baruch, Robert S. Lovett and Robert S. Brookings, all members of the War Industries Board, created recently by President Wilson as a part of the Council of National Defense to negotiate purchases for the American government.

Mr. Baruch for some time has acted as the unofficial purchasing agent of the Allies. Establishment of the commission to-day's announcement said, will bring a more thorough coordination of American and Allied purchases and result, in a more effective use of the combined resources of the United States and foreign governments in the present war.

An agreement providing for the commission was negotiated with the Allied representatives by Secretary McAdoo at the instance of President Wilson, and marked the first step of the President toward carrying out his announced policy of seeing that the Allies get their war supplies at the same prices charged the American government.

A stipulation laid down by the President to-day's announcement said, that each Allied government force its own producers to sell their products to the Allies at prices no higher than charged their own government. This stipulation is part of a price fixing program which is being carried out as soon as possible. The American government will start with food and fuels, over both of which it has assumed control under acts recently passed by Congress. Coal prices already announced, and wheat prices about to be fixed will apply alike to the American and Allied governments. The American people, too, will share in these prices.

An indirect method of reducing prices generally, which some officials believe would prove efficacious, would be to operate through the government's control of coal. When a licensing system is put in, the point at which the Federal Reserve Commission in its investigation of production costs has been turned over to the War Industries Board.

The Pomerene bill, pending in Congress, would give the government full power to fix prices generally on most basic materials. The suggestion is growing that the Administration may attempt to put this measure through at this session of Congress unless industry shows a ready willingness to meet the President's price fixing ideas. Prices the government will pay for steel probably will be fixed within a few days. Information obtained by the Federal Reserve Commission in its investigation of production costs has been turned over to the War Industries Board.

Ishii and Sato Confer

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The Japanese mission and representatives of this government will not begin serious discussions on any questions arising from the war or other matters here next week, it was learned to-day. Neither the American authorities nor members of the mission know how long the mission will remain here. The permanent Japanese Ambassador in Washington, Akimasa Arita, and the special ambassador, Viscount Ishii, have held lengthy and almost continuous conferences since the arrival of the mission. Ambassador Sato, it is believed, has reviewed for the benefit of Viscount Ishii the internal and international developments in America since the United States entered the war.

Members of the mission were guests to-night at dinners given by Cabinet officers in honor of the diplomatic, military and naval groups. Secretary Lansing entertained Viscount Ishii, Secretary Baker General Sugano and Secretary Daniels Vice-Admiral Takekuma.

Viscount Ishii will address the Senate next Thursday.



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Baker Picks Labor Standards Board

Sweatshops Not To Be Permitted to Make U. S. Uniforms

Woman on Committee

Mrs. Florence Kelley to Serve with Louis Kirstein and Captain Kruesi

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Creation of a board of control immediately for labor standards in the manufacture of army clothing, to prevent government work being done under sweatshop conditions, was announced to-day by Secretary Baker in the following statement:

"Secretary Baker announces the establishment of a board of control for labor standards in army clothing, under the chairmanship of Louis E. Kirstein. The other members are Mrs. Florence Kelley and Captain Walter E. Kruesi, Q. M. C. U. S. R. Through this board the quartermaster general will be enabled to enforce the maintenance of sound industrial and sanitary conditions in the manufacture of army clothing, to inspect factories, to see that proper standards are established on government work, to pass upon the industrial standards maintained by bidders in army clothing, and act so that just conditions prevail."

"The government cannot permit its work to be done under sweatshop conditions, and it cannot allow the evils widely complained of to go uncorrected. Only through the establishment of such a body as the board of control now created will the government be assured that army clothing is manufactured under recognized industrial standards and in an atmosphere of good will between manufacturers and operatives. This alone will assure fit clothing and its prompt delivery for army needs."

Mrs. Florence Kelley is a writer on social and economic subjects and a vigorous champion of reform. Since 1909 she has been the general secretary of the National Consumers' League.

For years a field worker among the poor in Chicago and New York, Mrs. Kelley has consistently maintained that various social evils cannot be eliminated until industrial conditions are improved. She has frequently said, for example, that bad working conditions are a cause of commercial vice, and one of the fundamental remedies lies in good, clean factories, reasonable hours and a living wage.

Mrs. Kelley learned the facts of factory life at first hand, from 1893 to 1897, when she was State Inspector of Factories for Illinois. Besides being a practical observer of economic and social life, Mrs. Kelley has given much attention to the theoretical side of her specialty. She translated Friedrich Engels' "Condition of the Working Class in England," and is herself the author of "Some Ethical Gains Through Legislation." She edited Edmond Kelly's "Twentieth Century Socialism." Born in Philadelphia on September 12, 1859, Mrs. Kelley is the daughter of former Representative William D. Kelley, of Philadelphia. She is a graduate of Cornell and Northwestern universities. She lives in this city, at 298 Fourth Avenue.

Boston Workers Act Despite Baker's Step

BOSTON, Aug. 24.—Louis E. Kirstein, named to-day by Secretary Baker as chairman of the board of control for labor standards, is identified with the William Filene's Sons Company, a large department store.

A campaign against the manufacture

of army and navy clothing under improper conditions began here to-day when three shops were organized under the direction of officials of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. It became known to-night that the appointment of the board of control by Secretary Baker had been communicated to the general executive committee of the union at its annual session here last week, and that the committee had virtually agreed to refrain from any strike measures until the control board had an opportunity to investigate. The action of the union officers to-day therefore was a surprise. Demands to be presented to the three employers were formulated at a shop meeting of the workers. They call for a forty-eight hour week, and for a restoration of the former wage scale, which recently was reduced. Union officials stated that conditions in the three shops had become "unbearable."

Ferguson Suspended As Texas Governor

Lieutenant Governor Will Hold His Office During Impeachment Trial

AUSTIN, Tex., Aug. 24.—James E. Ferguson was suspended from the office of Governor of Texas to-night, when the board of criminal managers named by the House of Representatives presented to the Senate twenty-one articles of impeachment alleging official misconduct.

W. P. Hobby, Lieutenant Governor, automatically succeeded to the Governorship, pending disposition of the charges in the Senate. The Senate formally designated next Wednesday as the time for beginning the trial.

Russia's Railways a Wreck Condition of Equipment Deploable, Says Traffic Head

PETROGRAD, Aug. 24.—"Deploable" is the word used to describe the condition of railroad equipment in Russia by Chief Traffic Manager Shubersky, in charge of railway transportation along the front. He has just made a report to the Committee of Engineers of the Department of Communications. He declared the work accomplished during the five months since the revolution was "tragic." He cited figures to show that at the end of the present half year there were 700,000 freight cars less than in the same period a year ago.

At the beginning of 1917, said Mr. Shubersky, there were 34,000 broken locomotives, or 16 1/2 per cent of the total. To-day there are 52,000, or 23 per cent. Similarly the cars out of commission were 25,000, or 4 1/2 per cent, against a present number of 46,000, or 8 per cent. The speed of trains has been reduced from 72 versts daily to 52.

Soukhomlinoff on Trial

PETROGRAD, Aug. 24.—The case against General W. A. Soukhomlinoff, former Minister of War, who is charged with high treason, and his wife, who is accused of being an accomplice, came yesterday before the Cassation Department of the Senate, and lasted for the first time in Russia by a jury.

Senator Tagantsev, an eminent authority on criminal jurisprudence, is presiding. The accused are defended by three advocates. The number of witnesses is more than 200. Among them are Michael Rodzianko, President of the Duma; Professor Paul Miliukoff, former Foreign Minister; Grand Duke Sergius, in his capacity of former inspector general of Artillery; General Alexei Polivanov, former Minister of War; Admiral Ivan Grigorovich, former Minister of Marine, and other persons prominent in civil and military life. The trial is being conducted publicly.

General Soukhomlinoff, one of the prominent reactionaries of the old regime in Russia, was accused officially in June of the communication of military information to German and Austrian spies in 1911 and 1912. The general also was charged with having neglected while Minister of War to stimulate the production of ammunition, the shortage of which was held to be largely responsible for Russian reverses in the field.

Shipping Board Planning to Build 1,270 Vessels

Government's Programme Calls for Addition of 7,698,000 Tons

Billion Dollars Asked

2,000,000 Tons of Shipping in Yards Commandeered by U. S. Not Included

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The government's shipbuilding programme calls for a total of 1,270 ships, of 7,698,000 tons, it was revealed to-day in estimates the Shipping Board has sent to Secretary McAdoo on which to base a request for a new billion-dollar appropriation.

This is in addition to nearly two million tons of shipping now building in American yards, which has been commandeered by the Emergency Fleet Corporation. A large part of the government fleet and of the commandeered fleet will have been completed by June 30, 1918. Building, commandeering and purchases of vessels will total about two billion dollars.

Estimates of the entire cost of construction are given as follows:

Contracts already let, 433 ships of 1,919,208 tons, \$285,000,000; contracts ready to let, 432 ships of 2,968,000 tons, \$445,000,000; under negotiations, 237 ships of 1,281,000 tons, \$194,000,000; 130 miscellaneous vessels of 1,800,000 tons, \$300,000,000; construction of government-owned fabricating yards, \$35,000,000.

Commandeering will cost \$515,000,000 and the purchase of ships \$150,000,000. The board already has received for construction \$250,000,000 and for commandeering \$250,000,000.

The board now desires from Congress authorization to spend for construction \$719,000,000; for commandeering, \$265,000,000; and for purchases, \$150,000,000. The appropriation said to carry the board through the fiscal year is divided as follows:

Building, \$400,000,000; commandeering, \$265,000,000, and purchases \$150,000,000.

Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board announced that Commissioners Colby and Stevens were holding final conferences with ocean shippers in New York on the question of rates. It was expected, he stated, that on their return to Washington announcement would be made of the board's rate schedules.

At the same time, he said, it was probable that a decision would be reached regarding the commandeering of British ships under construction in this country, which has been a subject of protest to the State Department by the British government.

Senators Refuse Hearing On Soldiers' Consent Bill

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—After somewhat heated arguments the Senate Military Committee to-day decided not to hold public hearings, as requested by Senator Hardwick, of Georgia, on his bill to prohibit sending American soldiers abroad without their consent.

The committee decided it would hear Senator Hardwick alone for one hour next week, but refused to hear a delegation of Georgians the Senator desired to have appear.

House Naval Committee Reaches St. Thomas

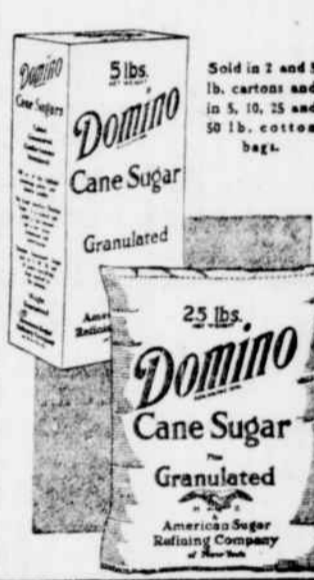
ST. THOMAS, W. I., Aug. 24.—The Naval Committee of the House of Representatives, which is on a tour of inspection, arrived to-day. From St. Thomas the committee will proceed to San Juan, Porto Rico and Guantanamo, Cuba.

Next Winter you'll say: "I'm glad we have these fruit preserves jams and jellies ..."

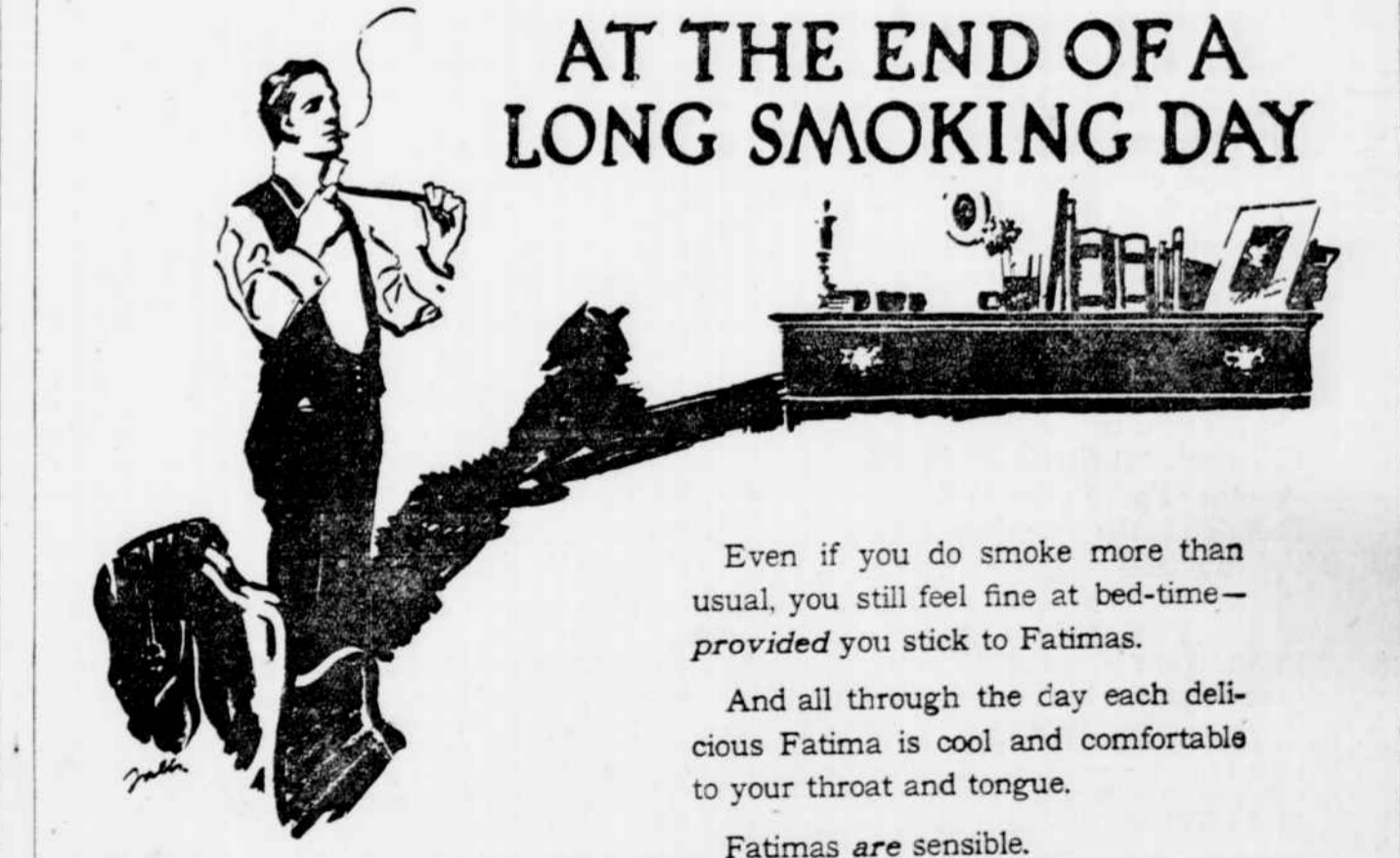
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